Carolina Observer.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by Blake's boat, a large additional supply of Elegant Fancy *DRY GOODS*, of the newest fashions and patterns; which makes his assortment again very complete. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY L. JONES.

July 2, 1829. 3 0tf

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th of July.—Terms as formerly.

Per Session: 4th Class, $10 00; 2d & 3d do. 12 50; 1st do. 15 00

Music,	$24 00
Drawing & Painting	10 00
Lace Work	3 00
Muslin Work	2 00
Contingent Expenses	50

Board from $8 to $10 per month.

W. M. GREEN, *Superintendent.*

July 2. 30-3w.

THE SAWRATOWN MOUNTAINS.

From Professor Olmsted's Report on the Geology of North Carolina.

After feasting for a week on the native luxuries of the Pilot, we next passed a few miles eastward to the Sawratown mountains, which we ascended at the highest point of elevation, called Moore's Mountain. This eminence, though higher than the Pilot, is less difficult and perilous in the ascent, though sufficiently laborious. The view which its summit presents, is similar to the other; and if the outline of the Blue Ridge loses a little of its grandeur by a small increase of distance, the loss is more than compensated by the Pilot itself, which stamps on the landscape a most beautiful feature. The scenery that adorns the sides of Moore's Mountain, is also of a highly interesting character. On the ascent, we are conducted to a cascade which, though small, is eminently pleasing to the eye, presenting suddenly to the visiter, in a chasm between perpendicular rocks, sixty-five feet in height, a narrow sheet of silvery foam, falling first down a precipice 30 feet, and then rolling down an inclined plain with peculiar grace and beauty. This water-fall is so hidden among inaccessible rocks, as to be known to very few persons, and remained without a name. But our party, learning that Mr. Schweinitz, the celebrated botanist, had recently penetrated to this spot, in pursuing his favorite objects among the mountains, and had expressed a high admiration of its romantic scenery, we agreed with one consent, to designate it afterwards by the name of *Schweinitz Falls.*

On our return, we visited a celebrated grotto called the *Tory House.* The access to it on all sides is precipitous and difficult. Hence it was selected during the Revolutionary war, by a number of tories, forming a party of marauders, who, like Scottish Highlanders of former times, sallied forth now and then upon the neighboring lowland, and plundered the inhabitants. In this secluded spot, we discovered an arched entrance, through which we passed, and found ourselves in a vaulted cavern of very regular structure, fifteen feet high, fifty feet long and twenty feet wide in the centre, but converging towards the farther end. The arch is throughout remarkably well turned; hardly a nob or angular point appears to impair the smoothness of the surface. The rocks consist of angular pieces of quartz, so wedged as to fit each other with great precision, and of white micaceous rocks nicely pared by the hand of nature to the same level.

We returned from our excursions with a full conviction that if the summit of the Sawratown mountains, had inspired us with emotions less sublime than that of the Pilot, yet it was only because we had there taken the first view of the landscape.

For measuring the elevation of Moore's Mountain, a good station is obtained on the banks of Dan river, which flows at its base. From such an observation, Messrs. Caldwell and Andrews ascertained the height of this mountain to be 1833 feet, and consequently 282 feet greater than the highest point of the Pilot.

From different persons who had attended us in our rambles over these mountains, we had heard frequent mention of the Pinnacles of Dan—remarkable eminences, where the head waters of the Roanoke find their way through the Blue Ridge. Every one who has visited this spot, described its scenery in terms that made us impatient to see it; and though it is within the limits of Virginia, and therefore aside from the route which we had ascribed to ourselves, yet our curiosity was too much awakened to permit us to rest, and we set off for this region of wonders. A day's ride from Moore's mountain, brought us to the base of the Blue Ridge, and having provided ourselves with guides, we set off early in the morning for the Pinnacles of the Dan, and reached the top of the ridge long before the sun (which shone gloriously on the conical mountains, that form an interesting series a little eastward of the main ridge,) had removed the veil of light from the profound vallies which lay at our feet. I cannot without wandering too far from the principal objects of this Report, attempt a description of the feeling with which we traversed this region of the clouds, where "Great Nature dwells in awful solitude." The ridge is so well defined in some places, that we were at one time within a stone's throw of the waters that empty into the Mississippi on the one side, and those that empty in the Atlantic on the other. Of the former are the head waters of the New River, and of the latter are the remotest fountains of the Yadkin and the Roanoke. The Pinnacles of the Dan are sharp conical peaks, rising twelve or fifteen hundred feet above the bed of Dan River, and converging so nearly to a point, that one standing on the vertex may almost reach round the mountain with his cane. There are several of these sharp peaks which together constitute the pinnacles. The mica slate rocks at their base project their perpendicular strata (called by the inhabitants *saw-teeth,*) into the stream, first on one side and then on the other, forcing it into a zigzag course down the declivity, and maintaining an obstinate and angry conflict with its waters.

THE BOOK OF HEALTH,

A Compendium of Domestic Medicine, deduced from the experiments of the most eminent Modern Practitioners: including the mode of Treatment for Diseases in general, &c. &c.

From the Monthly Review.

It has been shrewdly remarked by Goethe, that 'he who studies his body too much, becomes diseased—his mind, becomes mad;' and we are well convinced, that many of the men and women of the present day might with great justice have another clause added to the well known Italian epithet—'stavo bene, ma star meglio, sto qui;' which being thus amended, would run.—'I was well—wished to be better—*read medical books*—took medicine—and died.' In no other science, indeed, does Pope's maxim, that 'a little learning is a dangerous thing,' hold so strongly as in medicine, for those who dabble in the medical lore, dealt out in works professing to be popular, are almost certain to suppose themselves afflicted with every disease about which they read. They forthwith take alarm at the probable consequences, and having some lurking suspicion that they may have mistaken the symptoms, they follow the prescriptions laid down in their book in secret, lest they should bring themselves into open ridicule.

The second step in this field of learning is the assumption of medical skill, and the proffering of gratuitous advice to all who may require it, and to many who do not. The recent enormous circulation of works of this class, has rendered such prescribers almost co-extensive with our population: and it is no unusual occurrence to hear children under ten years of age, recommending cures for coughs or chilblains. It is an absurdity obviously open to humorous satire, and it has accordingly afforded the materials for more than one scintillation of the *vis comica*, since the time that Moliere wrote 'Le Malode Imaginaire.' Almost the only thing piquant in the last series of Theodore Hook's 'Sayings and Doings,' are the drugging and prescribing scenes between Mr. and Mrs. Crosbie: but they appear to us to fall short of an American sketch in a similar vein, from which we think it not improbable that Mr. Hook borrowed his Mr. & Mrs. Crosbie. As it will serve to illustrate our views, and at the same time put it in the power of those whom it may concern, to determine the point of plagiarism, we subjoin part of the American piece alluded to.—The hero of the narrative is a young man, rather pale as to complexion, and not to call fat, but healthy withal, and having no ailment whatever, except that of sometimes fancying himself in love, and putting on a melancholy face to match. In one of those moods he meets in a morning walk with two friends: the narrative proceeds thus—

'Methinks you look a little pale,' said one, 'you had better try a cold bath; nothing invigorates the frame like cold bathing.' 'Provided it be a shower bath,' interrupted the other, 'but in my opinion nothing is so fatal to health as plunging the whole body into cold water. It checks perspiration, impairs digestion, produces cramp, and —' 'Good bye,' I exclaimed rather abruptly, 'I believe I shall try neither at present.'

'Continuing my walk a few minutes longer, I called at the house of a friend, with whom I was in habits of familiar intercourse. I found him at breakfast with his family. His wife, a fine motherly-looking woman, with a large shawl thrown over her shoulders to protect her from the morning air, was pouring out the coffee, whilst the eldest daughter was watching a little urchin, whose ruddy cheeks and laughing blue eyes, showed how much comfort he derived from the huge bowl of bread and milk he was in the act of devouring. In the simplicity of my heart I related the conversation I had just had in the street.

'My friend shook his head slowly, and fixing his eyes upon me, with a very solemn expression: 'There is something in it. You *are* sick, my dear fellow.—You must ride on horseback.'

'You must drink pearl-ash and cider in the morning to give you an appetite,' added his wife.

'You should drink milk,' exclaimed the daughter, looking significantly at the chubby cheeks of her little brother.

'Tansy and wormwood pounded together is a thousand times better,' said a maiden aunt, at the same time laying down her knitting—'take a little tansy.'

'Spearmint is better,' interrupted the mother anxiously.

'A little tansy, I say, and fresh rue,' resumed the aunt.

'Yes, and ginger,'—said the daughter—'Aunt Dorothy always uses ginger tea with a drop of *brandy* to qualify it.'

'My dear ladies,' I exclaimed, 'for mercy's sake, spare me, I am not sick, and —'

'Come,' said my friend, who had now finished his breakfast, and perceiving that I had with difficulty kept my countenance during these various prescriptions, 'I will walk with you'—and taking me by the arm, we set forth together.

'How are ye, my good fellow,' was the rough salutation of the first man we met. It was Captain Jones. My friend replied to his greeting very cordially; but he shook his head as he looked at me.

'Aye, I see how it is,' said Captain Jones. 'Poor fellow! consumptive. But never mind, take a voyage and all will be very well.'

'I thanked him for his kindness, and passed on: and for the first time in my life began to fancy that I felt something that was a little like pain in my side, but I was not certain.

'A few steps onward we met Mr. Thompson—long, lank, and lean—the very image of famine. He accosted us with a languid bow, and glancing his eyes at me, said, 'A fine morning this, sir, especially for those who, like you and I, are dying rapidly of indigestion.'

'My friend, who was very fond of quizzing me about a certain young lady, without saying a word, led me unthinkingly close to her father's house, and though it was early, proposed to make a call; and being already recognised from the window by Mary, I could not gallantly make a retreat. As I turned towards the door, a chaise that was passing raised a cloud of dust, that filled for a moment my eyes and throat. I entered the room with a slight cough.

'Ah! that cough of yours' said Mary's mother, 'will bring you to the grave.'

'Nothing but the dust,' said I.

'This answer seemed to awaken all her sympathies. She said something about the flattering nature of certain disorders, and proceeded at once to get me a dose of balsam of tolu. Her kindness was so importunate, that resistance was vain. I took the glass, and was in the act of raising it to my lips, when the door opened, and three old ladies entered, two of them with black hoods, and the third with spectacles.

'I am a lost man,' I muttered to myself. But Mary was near, and I thought I read in her eyes some hope of life.

'One of the black hooded ladies instantly addressed me—'You will do well to take care of yourself, sir. You look as if your lungs were affected. Have you ever tried onion tea?'

'Never, Madam. I am not sick, and I detest onions.

'Ah you must not be too squeamish where health is at stake. Three tumblers of onion tea, taken hot every forenoon at eleven o'clock, would soon relieve you. There is no trouble in it—take only a peck of onions—'

'——And make them into a good poultice,' interrupted the other black hood, 'and wear them upon your breast all the time, and you will soon be well. Nothing opens the pores and relieves a cough like an onion poultice.'

'I turned a despairing eye upon Mary. 'An onion poultice and a morning call! Shade of Æsculapius! What shall I do?'

'If you talk of poultices,' said she with the spectacles, 'my prescription is butter-cups and vinegar.—Take a handful of butter-cups—'

'——And drink rosemary and honey,' said the first black hood.

'That is good,' said the second—but butter and molasses is better.'

'Or flax seed tea,' said Mary's mother.

'Or wheat bran,' said Mary, 'with boiling water poured over it, and sweetened with some loaf sugar. You love wheat bran, I know.'

'There was a little archness in her manner, that led me to suspect that she was not above half serious. I made her a lowly bow in token of acknowledgment. As I slowly raised my head, I perceived that the lady with the spectacles was regarding me very earnestly.

'Poor young man,' said she, 'how feeble! you must wear a plaster on your back. A little Burgundy pitch.'

'Or a back-board,' said Mary, laughing.

'Don't sport with human life,' said the second black hood gravely. 'Your friend here must be careful, or he is not long for this world. But if he will follow my prescriptions—'

'If he will follow mine,' interrupted the lady with the spectacles—'take a wine glass full of Cayenne pepper and a pint of alcahol.'

'And by all means put bottles of boiling water at your feet when you go to bed,' said Mary's mother.

'And a flannel night-cap,' said Mary.

'Double flannel,' said the first black hood, 'or a petticoat would be better still.'

'And a pair of stockings round your neck,' said the second black hood.

'Woollen stockings,' added Mary.

'And drink during the night about two gallons of boiling cider,' said spectacles, solemnly.

'And a spoonful of tobacco-tea every ten minutes,' said Mary.

'Child,' said spectacles, sharply, 'you talk foolishly. A poultice of burdock leaves for the feet.'

'No—rye meal and cider,' interrupted the second hood.

'No, no—mustard-seed and vinegar, said the third eagerly; 'I remember that—'

'Human patience could endure no more. I started from my seat, made a very hurried bow, and left the house with so much precipitation, that as I passed over the steps, I stumbled, and nearly fell.

'Have you sprained yourself?' said a gentleman who was passing, 'if you have, take a little opodeldoc.'

'Chemical embrocation,' said she with the spectacles, running to the door.

'Rub it with flannel,' said the first black hood pressing behind her.

'Take a pail full of wheat bran,' said the second, coming out on the steps—'mix it with boiling water; stir it well with a mould candle, and—'

'Take a walk with me in the gardens this afternoon,' said Mary.

The experience of every reader must testify that, though there are here a few caricature touches, the principal outlines are true to the life, and in good keeping: it is worth volumes of serious argument, in exposing one of the growing absurdities of the age, and one of the worst evils arising out of the diffusion of knowledge. Here, at least, ignorance is better than knowledge—the knowledge, we mean, which can ever be derived from reading respecting human disease, a subject of such extreme difficulty, that the most talented men, who have spent their whole lives in the study, are frequently at fault. To use the words of a celebrated medical professor—(the late Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh) "the most eminent physicians, after studying the history of a disease in various authors, after frequently observing it in their own practice, after trying to illustrate the nature of its symptoms by various dissections, and after the most unremitting attention to its remote and proximate causes, during a long professional life, have, notwithstanding, been unable to form, in particular cases, a decided prognosis, either with respect to its continuance, or its mode of termination: so that many have lived, who by their prognosis, ought to have died—and many have died, who, by their prognosis, ought to have lived." That such is the fact, there cannot be a doubt, and since it is so, the utility of such popular medical works, as shall propagate a race of American Blackhoods, or of Theodore Hook's Crosbies, is more than questionable. But if we come to such a conclusion on the general subject of popular medical works, what are we to think of the "Book of Health," which the author gravely informs us in his Preface, is "deduced, not from the limited experience of an individual practitioner, but, "from the actual practice of the most eminent medical men of the present day." In other words, as doctors are well known to differ, the reading public are to be instructed in the cure of diseases, by exhibiting the different and frequently directly opposite practice, of "the most eminent medical men of the day," in a style, also, "not too scientific to answer the purpose."

Like most promises and professions, we find upon looking into this work, that the author, so far from having made the slightest attempt to dilute the scientific terms with the leaven of popular phraseology, has trumped up a *melange* of undisguised scraps from Abernethy, Sir A. Cooper, Armstrong, Clutterbuck, etc., cut out chiefly from the unofficial reports of their lectures in the Lancet.

Major Longbow.—An officer mentions that during the burning of Moscow, a howitzer shell, fired by the Incendiaries, entered the body of a horse, burst there, and blew the animal to pieces, without even wounding the rider, who fell upon his legs, and immediately joined the advance guard!"

From the Milledgeville Recorder.

The pencil of a Hogarth would have been inadequate to the representation of the scene exhibited before the door of the Central Bank on Saturday last, when the Bank was first opened to pay out money. The State-House passage near the door of the Bank was crowded almost to suffocation—the weather melting hot. Impatience, anxiety, hope and fear were depicted in the countenances of the multitude of applicants for money, who had come from the extreme points of the State, from East, West, North and South. A little past ten o'clock the door of the Bank was opened, when a *rush* was made to be first at the Cashier's desk—the room was instantly crammed so full that those who wished to get out found it very difficult to make their escape—other passions were then conspicuous in the "human face divine"—joy, grief, anger and despair. This scene, instructive to the indifferent spectator, but at the same time humiliating, continued throughout the day.

The officers of the Bank appeared to do all that men could do to give satisfaction. But it was not to be expected that every one would be satisfied. Their duties were arduous and extremely unpleasant—that they have discharged their trust with ability, impartiality and uncommon industry, we have not a doubt. In many cases where the notes offered were perfectly good, they were compelled to reject them, or lay them over, from a want of the requisite knowledge of the makers or their endorsers. The law requires that every note have at least two *good and sufficient endorsers.* If the Directors knew but one of the endorsers to be good, the note could not be passed although the presumption might be strong that the other was also good. Among the numerous complaints of disappointed applicants was one which we are sure is not well founded. It was said, that political partialities and prejudices had influenced the directors in making loans—We do not believe a word of it. The charge is illiberal and unjust—Angels from Heaven could not have given entire satisfaction to such a multitude, and much less could it be done by fallible mortals, however pure their intentions.

From the Fredericksburg Herald.

Virginia Gold.—It no longer remains a doubt, but that gold of a pure quality is to be found in great quantity in this county, as it has already been discovered on eight different plantations, on one of which, viz: that of Capt. Wm. F. and Dr. Edmund White, about $800 worth of surface gold has been obtained within a few months, and the partial diggings and examinations which have been made in several places, as witnessed by the writer of this, indicates an abundant supply. It is much to be hoped that incredulity in this case will dispense with her usual sneer, and that the inhabitants of our county especially, and of our state, will awaken from their apathy, ere foreign capital and enterprize shall be employed so as to leave us only the opportunity of grumbling over the gleanings of a rich golden harvest which had been within our grasp.

Five per cent. stock of the State of Pennsylvania, to the amount of a million of dollars, was put up at auction at the Coffee House on Saturday last, according to previous notice. A great crowd attended, attracted by the novelty and interest of the occasion. The auctioneer stated that no bid *under par* would be accepted, and, *no bid being offered*, he dismissed the company. The whole time occupied in this transaction did not exceed five minutes.—We begin to apprehend that a special session of the Legislature will be necessary to prevent the disastrous consequences which cannot but follow the total failure to obtain a loan.—*Nat. Int.*

An easy way of becoming fat.—It is not necessary to eat in order to become fat. One can fill a great space in the world by a more poetical and etherial method—by inhaling the volatile particles of fresh meat. The London Review says, that butchers are generally fat; and not only butchers, "but their wives and their children also; all from the same cause, namely: the inhalation of the volatile particles of recent flesh, or in other words from the smell of meat. A very lean dog was confined in a spacious cage, and fed on bread and water for three months. Around the cage, large pieces of beef were hung, which the animal could neither reach nor see. These were changed as soon as they ceased to give out those peculiar effluvia which distinguish the flesh of a very recently slaughtered ox. At the end of the above mentioned period, the dog looked plump, and had gained considerably in weight. At first the animal was restless and ill-humoured; but the daily caresses of his master reconciled him to his captivity, and the result of the experiment proved the accuracy of our assertion. Here then is a remedy against leanness."

Bad men are never completely happy, although possessed of every thing that this world can bestow; and good men are never completely miserable, although deprived of every thing that the world can take away.

The Cherokee Reservations.—We learn that Gen. R. M. Saunders of this town, and the Rev. Humphrey Posey of Macon county, have been appointed by the President of the United States, Commissioners under an appropriation made at the last session of Congress, for purchasing such *Reservations* of Land as are yet claimed by the Cherokee Indians within the limits of North Carolina. We view this appointment as peculiarly judicious: There being some intricate law questions connected with these reservations, the legal acquirements and practical experience of Gen. Saunders (now Att'y. Gen. of this state) will render his appointment particularly appropriate; and the intimate knowledge which the Rev. Humphrey Posey possesses of the locality of the Cherokee country; his perfect acquaintance with the character and dispositions of the Indians, and the great confidence they repose in him, conspire to render his selection as proper and judicious. There is no doubt but the sum appropriated, ($20,000) will be amply sufficient to make the purchase: so that we now have a certainty that the State will be freed from these claims, whose tendency has been greatly to embarrass the sale of her Cherokee lands, and retard the settlement of that interesting portion of her territory.—*West. Car.*

A society of antiquated ladies at Paris are stated to have offered a reward of 5000 francs to the inventor of a substance to keep their wigs fast on their heads. They are said to have been induced to make this offer in consequence of one of their members having recently had the lamentable misfortune to have her wig knocked off into the pit at the theatre.

[The surest way would be to *nail* the wigs on the pates of these old ladies. Will they please to send us the 5000 francs?]

N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

We hope the following from the Newburyport Herald, will find a place in every newspaper in the country. It is no fancy sketch; we have ourselves witnessed enough to convince us that "such things are."

"We once heard of a fashionable young lady in the metropolis, who was led to the Hymeneal altar by a thrifty Broad-street merchant. He casually expressed a wish, one day, that some brown bread might be baked. The girl in the kitchen was ordered to make the bread. She *knew* her duty, but at the same time knowing that her mistress *did not know hers*, very simply enquired how much meal she should bake? The lady hesitated a moment, but the inquiry must be answered—"about three pecks of each kind, she should think would be sufficient." Abigal went at it, and the next morning the gentleman had a specimen of *twenty-seven* loaves of brown bread, made by the direction of his wife!"

A Serious Repartee.—The Irish are very happy in their conversational tact, and the art of repartee. A Galway gentleman lately entered a coffee house in London, and called for tea; his brogue attracted the attention of a scented civilian in the opposite box, who, relying upon his superior accent, resolved to have a jest at the expense of the stranger. The civilian called for tea, too; the Irishman called for muffins, so did the civilian; toast, milk, sugar &c. were severally called for by the Irishman, and as severally echoed by the fop, who enjoyed in his corner the supposed embarrassment to which he was subjecting the Galway man. At last, with the greatest composure, and if possible a richer brogue, the Irishman desired the waiter to "*bring pistols for two,*"—the jester's echo was silenced.

Desdemona's Wish.—A correspondent at Cork starts a question, which he says has troubled the critics, and upon which he is anxious to have our opinion. What did *Desdemona* mean when she said, on hearing *Othello's* story that she "wished Heaven had made her such a man?" Did she mean that she wished Heaven had made such a man for her, or that she had been made such a man as *Othello?*

A Pithy Observation.—The eccentric but shrewd author of "Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words," speaking of Government matters, says—"An *upright* minister asks *what* recommends a man; a *corrupt* minister *who.*"

Petersburg, (Va.) June 22.

Something like a Duel.—A few days since, a quarrel, owing to rivalry in love, (the usual ground of such disputes) having taken place in the Market Square, between Peter Ampy and Jim Matthews, both *gentlemen of color*, they, *like men of honor* in such cases, and being moreover inspired with the invincible *spirit* of the *mountain dew*, determined to appeal to the arbitrament of arms. They procured two fowling pieces, which they loaded, by sportsman's measure, full six fingers, and proceeded to the valley Southeast of Pocahontas, followed by their *friends*, and many spectators. But—shame to the genius of Knight Errantry, and a stain on the brightest page of Chivalry!—when the combatants were about to measure off the distance, (full two hundred yards) Ampy (the fumes of the whiskey having somewhat evaporated) became a sudden convert to Falstaff's opinion, that 'discretion's the better part of valor,'—and Matthews, being measurably disenchanted of the spells of Cupid, began, like Acres, 'to feel his courage working out at his fingers' ends.' Both the sable heroes were taking 'sidelong longing glances' at the neighboring thicket—when the Police Master (having observed the collection from the Petersburg side of the river) came suddenly upon them, captured the arms, and relieved 'fighting Bob' and 'Bobadil' from the terrible apprehension of—being kicked over, each from his own discharge!—*Times*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Dishonest minds, just like the jaundiced sight,
"See honest deeds in a dishonest light."

MR. HALE:—"A Voter of Montgomery," whose Book of Chronicles appeared in your paper of the 14th May, containing sundry false and malicious charges against a citizen of the county of Montgomery, whose name is now before the public, has again appeared in your paper of the 18th ult. and has, in his usual bombastic style, given to the public a repetition of the same falsehoods; but instead of furnishing proofs to support them, has called for evidence to prove that they are not true. This evidence is now submitted, in the certificates of gentlemen of the first standing, and holding official stations, which enable them to judge correctly of the facts which they certify.

Though it be contrary to common sense as well as common practice, to charge crimes against a man and require him to prove his innocence, without producing any proofs in support of the charges; yet I will meet this Voter on his own grounds, so far as respects the charges worth attention, and will prove by the subjoined certificates, what he has himself already but too well proven, that malice, and not truth, was his guide in making those charges.

The principal and most criminal charge was made in his Book of Chronicles, in the following words—"He (Edmund) has been employed in building certain public edifices at a great price, but kept the money for his own private use, and finished not the buildings in a workmanlike manner, as he had covenanted to do." A charge so utterly groundless could have proceeded only from a heart distempered with malice and overflowing with falsehood. This individual never was employed to erect a public building in the county of Montgomery, but did contract for doing some repairs to the court house, as hereinafter stated. He acted as commissioner, in conjunction with William Rush and George W. Davidson, in planning, superintending, and erecting, the public buildings of the county, under the provisions of the act of 1815, during which time they received the tax laid for 6 years, the proceeds of the sales of the lots at Lawrenceville, and of the sale of the property belonging to the county at Henderson, making the total sum of $5,914 95, but instead of keeping the money, or any part of it, for their own *private use*, every cent of it was paid over punctually to the contractors for carrying on the public work; for proof of which see the certificate of the Committee of Finance hereunto annexed, marked A.

Another charge made by this Voter is, that he (E. D.) let the building the Jail in Lawrenceville to his brother John Deberry, for $4500, to administer the loaves and fishes to his own family, and intimates that the naked brick walls had been received from his brother, and the $4,500 paid to him, and the Jail not finished as contracted for. Falsehoods like these, coming from any other quarter, would have excited astonishment. The commissioners were directed by the act above referred to, to have the public buildings erected on such plans as they thought advisable, giving them, in that respect, full discretion, but to let them to the lowest bidder. They accordingly, after the court house was built, let the building of the Jail on Tuesday of March Superior Court, 1819, in presence of several hundred persons, after having given public notice as required by law. The contract was offered by the crier for near two hours before it was struck off. John Deberry became the last and lowest bidder, not for $4,500 but for $4,245 — The law requiring the commissioners to let it to the lowest bidder, and not forbidding a brother of a commissioner to contract, John Deberry's becoming contractor could attach no blame to the commissioners. The contractor gave bond for completing the work, which bond contains the plans, specifications, &c. The square timber inside walls, prison rooms, two inch oak plank, inch ceiling, &c. were all done, and the whole of the building completed according (as the commissioners believed) to contract; all the inside ceiled complete, iron doors, window grates, &c. and was spoken of by all as a job well done. When the contract was let, it was stipulated that the two dungeons should be sheeted with iron, one eighth of an inch thick; but that part of the contract was by a subsequent agreement changed; the sheet iron was dispensed with, and a fair deduction was made for it out of the sum paid for the Jail. The sheeting with iron can yet be done, if it should be the pleasure of the Court to order it, and for the same money.

If this redoubtable Voter would consult his amanuensis who copied his Book of Chronicles from a certain history of the American War, written in solemn style, varying some phrases, names, &c. and who was himself for some time a tenant of the Jail, he could tell him whether the brick walls were left naked or not; but *peradventure* this Voter may before long be able to judge for himself, for he should recollect that the ides of September are neither come nor past.

The Voter further insinuates and charges, that this citizen of Montgomery was "a commissioner and contractor for repairing the court house, and paid himself more money than the house now is worth."

Facts will as illy support this charge as the rest. The Court did order certain repairs and improvements to be made, which were let to the lowest bidder, and went off at a very reduced price, and E. Deberry contracted to have them done. They were done accordingly, with some additional work, for which no charge was made against the county. These improvements added greatly to the value of the court house, and the appropriation was judiciously made and applied. The county court appointed three commissioners to have these repairs done, of whom E. Deberry was one, but he declined acting as such after the contract. The duties of the commissioners were afterwards performed by the other two, who were men of high standing, and did not neglect their duty. See certificate marked B.

Taking into consideration the above charges, the circumstances, and the proofs made by the annexed certificates, I would now ask, in what light does this Voter of Montgomery stand before the public, other than as a guilty culprit, convicted by the highest and most respectable testimony, of the foulest and most malicious falsehoods.

The Voter further charges, that E. Deberry was an acting magistrate and was one of seven justices who laid the poor tax for said county unlawfully, and contended that seven justices had a right to do so, by which a large sum was lost by the county, through the failure of the Sheriff.

This is every syllable false, as far as E. Deberry is charged with having had any thing to do with it.—The history of the case seems to be this. Some few years past, the Wardens of the Poor came into Court with their estimates of the tax which should be laid for the support of the poor, and presented them to the Clerk, who immediately entered the tax, as laid by the Wardens, on his docket. No motion was made to the Court to lay the tax, nor did the Court know that any tax was laid; the Clerk, however, entered on his docket the names of the Justices on the bench, six or seven in number, of whom E. Deberry was one; and none of whom, as before stated, knew any thing of the transaction. The Sheriff collected the tax, and not paying it over, suit was brought against his securities, who defended themselves on the ground that the tax was not lawfully laid, the act of 1817 requiring a majority of the Justices to be present. Judgment accordingly went in their favor. During this trial, the Clerk was examined, who expressly stated, that though he had entered on the docket the names of the Justices on the bench, they knew nothing of the transaction. Another proof of this Voter's candor.

The Voter also charges, that E. Deberry was one of the Court that ordered a survey of the county of Montgomery to be made, for the purpose of aiding John McRae of Fayetteville, in publishing a new Map of the State. There has been no such order made. It is presumable, however, that the Voter meant to refer to an order made by the Court, for a survey of the public roads of Montgomery. Such an order as this was made. The Court was already in possession of an actual survey of the outlines of the county, as made many years before. E. Deberry was present when the order for surveying the roads was made, and gave his assent to it. In doing so, he had two objects in view: first, to assist a respectable and enterprising citizen in the publication of a new and correct Map of the State, a work much desired and greatly needed; and secondly, to have before the Court an actual survey of the public roads, to enable them to act understandingly in appointing overseers on the various sections of the several roads, and to apportion the hands to work the same efficiently, believing that while the law required the Court to have the roads well worked, it did not withhold from them the means of having them effectually done at a trifling expense.

As to the charges made by the Voter against this citizen of Montgomery, of misconduct while representing his county in the Senate of North Carolina, I will only remark, that this Senator must have been peculiarly fortunate to have represented his county at various times for upwards of twenty years, and served in the course of that time thirteen or fourteen sessions, and yet is charged by his bitterest enemy with giving but one bad vote during the whole of that time, and that done eighteen years ago, and in the days of his boyhood. But even for this he was excused and defended by this same Voter, who firmly supported his election when he had opposition, and voted for him up to the time of this Voter's becoming a candidate himself against him, which was only two years ago. And to the mortifying defeat which this Voter then sustained, may be traced the source of that torrent of calumny with which he has attempted to deluge the country.

This foul-mouthed Voter, who has in cold blood attempted to inflict ruin on the character of an unoffending citizen, has himself nothing to lose; but, like the fox, who in one of his visits to a neighboring hen roost had his tail struck off by a steel-trap as a punishment for his larcenies, betook himself to every expedient to get all the other foxes tails cut off too, that they might be in the same row with himself.

A CITIZEN *Of the District of Fayetteville.*

(A)

NORTH CAROLINA,—*Montgomery County.*

We, the undersigned, the present Committee of Finance for the County aforesaid, do hereby certify, that we have carefully examined the settlement made on the 6th Jan., 1824, with Wm. Rush, George W. Davidson, and Edmund Deberry, Commissioners of Public Buildings, who were appointed by Act of Assembly, in 1815, to erect the public buildings for said county, and find that all the public monies which ever came into their hands as Commissioners, consisted in the following sums,

Tax laid for six successive years,	$4043 15
Sales of Lots at Lawrenceville,	1625 80
Sales of old public buildings and lots.	246
Making the aggregate sum of	$5914 95

Which sum of $5914 95, upon the most minute and critical examination, appears to be all the moneys that ever came into their hands.

We further certify, that it appears by said settlement, that the whole of that sum was fairly disbursed and paid over by said Commissioners to the several Contractors for building a Court House, Jail, Pillory, Stocks, &c., and for other proper charges.

It further appears that Edmund Deberry was not a contractor for *erecting* any of the above buildings.

JAMES ALLEN,
R. KENDALL,
GEO. W. McCAIN, } *Committee of Finance for the County of Montgomery.*

June 24th, 1829.

(B.)

NORTH CAROLINA,—*Montgomery County.*

I, James M. Butler, Treasurer of the Public Buildings of the County aforesaid, do hereby certify, that I have carefully examined the plan and specifications of the Jail for the County, as let by Wm. Rush, Geo. W. Davidson and E. Deberry, Commissioners, as contained in the bond given to them by the Contractor, and have also examined the Jail; and do further certify, that the whole of the work appears to have been done agreeably to the contract made when the building was let, except the sheeting the two dungeons with iron, which was dispensed with by a subsequent contract, and the sum of $153 18 was deducted from the price of the Jail as paid to the Contractor, and that the two dungeons could, as I believe, be yet sheeted with iron for that sum, which the county has not paid, all of which appears on the settlement with the Contractor.

I do also certify, that the late repairs and improvements made to the Court House, which were undertaken by E. Deberry, were highly important to the County; that they were well worth what they cost, and that the house is now worth, at least in my judgment, twice as much as it was before those repairs were made. The house was a single story, standing on pillars 8 feet high. The house was raised 3 feet, another story put underneath, several rooms and offices made in the same, and the house painted entirely outside.

JAS. M. BUTLER, *Treasurer.*

June 28, 1829.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I have read the remarks of "*A Voter of Cumberland*" in your last week's paper, with astonishment and disgust. His object clearly is to make charges against the private character of John A. Cameron; but as you would not suffer charges of that nature to be made in the columns of your paper, he has very artfully made the most he can by insinuations.

In the course of these remarks, I shall speak of the conduct of Edmund Deberry: but that heart must be far more unfeeling than mine, that would even insinuate private charges against his, or any other man's private character. That hand must be far more unhallowed than mine, that would enter the sanctuary of private life, and wrest from *honest* poverty, the least of its remaining comforts He that would call up the private misfortunes of any man, as a fit object of public sarcasm, deserves not the name of a man. I do not say that your Correspondent has done all this, but why are the private misfortunes of Mr. Cameron so unfeelingly alluded to? Has he acted dishonestly in his pecuniary misfortunes? Where is the man who dare to say so? Are private misfortunes criminal? Do they furnish any evidence of a man's incapacity to manage public affairs? The history of almost every great man in the nation, furnishes incontestible evidence of the fallacy of this theory.

But let us now inquire, not into Mr. Deberry's capacity to manage his own domestic concerns, but into the manner in which *he has managed public affairs.* Are not charges of the most damning nature still standing against the public conduct of Mr. Deberry, which have scarce met with a denial from his warmest friends? Shall we take the mere *ipse dixit* of William Peacock, or the anomalous suggestions of a Voter of Cumberland, as a sufficient exoneration from those charges? The charges against Mr. Deberry are specific: let them be specifically answered. Who believes that a man who has thus managed the public affairs, and violated the most sacred trusts, is worthy to be again entrusted with them? But exclusive of these charges, where are Mr. Deberry's claims to so important a trust? Where a single qualification?—That he is a plain farmer, and has been for several years a member of the State Legislature, we all know: and that he may have been raised to that honor from menial obscurity, I shall not dispute. That his name was on the Adams Electoral Ticket at the last Presidential election is also true. But is this any evidence of his being qualified to discharge the high and responsible duties of a member of Congress? The having held office is no recommendation; but the manner in which the duties of offices have been discharged, is the proper inquiry. And, Mr. Deberry, if I am not greatly mistaken, has discharged his stewardship in some instances, very badly. And when has Mr. Deberry shown any evidence of a superior order of talents? I challenge any man to point out a single action of his life where any such evidence is to be found. His late Circular is, in my estimation, a sufficient evidence of his entire destitution of so indispensable a quality in a member of congress.

Fellow Citizens, our rights and interests have been long enough entrusted to unfaithful and incompetent hands. How long shall our rights and dearest interests continue to be sacrificed upon the altar of presumptuous ambition? How long shall we entrust them to the care of men, who, even did they intend it, are entirely unable to do us any good? Well may North Carolina continue poor at home and despised abroad, when her destinies are committed into the hands of such men as John Culpeper and Edmund Deberry. We have now an opportunity of entrusting our rights and interests into the hands of a man who never abused them, and who is every way qualified to protect the one and promote the other. A man endowed by nature with the first order of intellect, polished and improved by literary and practical acquirements—a man known and respected both at home and abroad, for his deep and profound legal and literary learning—his thorough acquaintance with our national concerns, both at home and abroad; his firm and patriotic devotion to the best interests of the people—his unbending integrity, and unwavering honesty. Will any unprejudiced man say that this picture is false or even hyperbolical? There may be some in whose bosom rankles the thorn of private and envious malignity, who would detract from his name even the smallest of these qualities: to disprove them they cannot.

In conclusion, it may be necessary for me to say, that these remarks have not been dictated by any personal hostility to any of the friends of Mr. Deberry; there are many of them whose feelings I should regret to wound. Nor do I even wish to be understood as entertaining any personal hostility against "A Voter of Cumberland." He is doubtless a freeman, and justly entitled to the free expression of his political opinions; but he has certainly taken a very censurable and improper course in his late communication.

FAIR PLAY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: In your last week's paper, Mr. A. McDiarmid has thought proper, in reply to certain queries put to him by "A Voter on Upper Little River," to make what he calls "a candid explanation" of his conduct, and of the reasons that induced him to oppose in the Senate, at the last session of the General Assembly, the Bill contemplating an appropriation of $9,000 for opening and improving a market road from Wilkesborough to Fayetteville; in which Mr. McDiarmid has, in a foul and dastardly, nay, insidious and vindictive manner, obviously endeavored to impress upon the public mind, by *insinuations*, that I am the author of the communication over the signature of "A Voter," &c., under circumstances disreputable to me. That I am not the author, you will do me the justice, Mr. Editor, to give your attestation Why Mr. McDiarmid did not inform himself of that fact through you, Mr. Editor, as every man having a due regard for the precepts of veracity would certainly have done, before he *assumed* the hardihood of making the assertion to the public, is a matter to be accounted for only in his desire to throw from his own shoulders, upon the innocent, though at a sacrifice of truth, *an odium* which *he himself* justly merits. Mr. McD. is charged by a portion of his Constituents, of having at the last session of the General Assembly, opposed a measure of general public utility and of pre-eminent importance to the particular *interest of his immediate* constituents—the opening and constructing of a Market Road from Wilkesborough to Fayetteville. And the "Voter on Upper Little River," dissatisfied with the reasons assigned by Mr. McD., in his famous speech at the last County Court, calls upon him for further and more substantial reasons. But what is Mr. McD's conduct upon the occasion? Not a solitary *fact* does he adduce to establish his vague and garbled assertions; but evidently to evade *inquiry*, sets up a whining outcry, and talks of "prevarication, dissimulation, duplicity" and the "*gates of Hell*," with all the gravity of a divine; and then wheels about with unblushing effrontery, and absolves himself from the accusations preferred against him, by accusing "A Voter" &c., of being a citizen of Fayetteville. And it being known to Mr. McD., that I had, during the pending of the Wilkesborough Road Bill before the Senate, been written to by General Wellborn, the Senator from Wilkes, in which the General takes a proper notice of Mr. McD's opposition to internal improvements, and particularly to the road in question; and that, by the by, I had in the mean time been spoken of by many, of being voted for as Senator; Mr. McD seizes the occasion as a fit opportunity to inflict upon me a blow, in the hope thereby to disable me from coming in competition with him; and which, assassin like, he has attempted to perpetrate with the foul dagger of vindictive falsehood. The letter I received from Gen. Wellborn, it is true, I did not put under a bushel; it was shown to many; and as the reader may judge for himself of the contents, the following extract is inserted:

"*Raleigh, Senate Chamber, 1st January,* 1829.

"I have been labouring for the last two hours past, to get an appropriation to improve the road from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough, and to my great surprise and mortification, I find your Senator opposed to any money being appropriated towards making the said road; and so great was his hostility [to it] that he moved to strike out Fayetteville; and to appease his wrath, I agreed to begin in Moore County and run west to Wilkes. We only asked for $9,000. Why is it that you send men here to represent you, who are so unfriendly to the only commercial town, [in our State] that the Western People have. I [would] call the greater part of your representation narrow, contracted beings, who are opposed to every thing that go to improve Fayetteville. Pray improve in sending men of liberal feelings, and who have a *Little State pride.* * * * * I am tired of legislating, and I had hoped that I should live to see the time, when Fayetteville would become a large and commercial town, by turning *all the West*, as well as *East* Tennesse and *West* Virginia into our own markets; but God deliver me from *your* politicians."

Will the good people of Cumberland read this letter, and contrast the sentiments that dictated it with those manifested by Mr. McD. on the same subject? In the one we perceive portrayed in *disinterested* but *patriotic* colours, the magnanimous sentiments of the statesman, worthy the confidence of the people; whilst we behold in Mr. McD. with regret and shame, the reverse of sentiment and of principle, a mere Demagogue, whose political existence depends upon "misrule," and upon the unhappy delusions of the people. In confirmation of the sentiments expressed by General Wellborn with regard to Mr. McD's hostility to the Wilkesborough Road Bill, I would state, that on casting my eye over the Journals of the Senate, they confirm in point of fact, the sentiments expressed by the General, but they do not accord with Mr. McD's statement made by himself of the "course he pursued" in his opposition to this measure. I find on the second reading of the Bill, that Mr. McD. moved to strike out the sixth section of the Bill only, and not as he stated, to strike out two sections, for the purpose of amending it; for the fact is, he made *no such* motion, though he asserts it, if we are to believe the Journals. Failing in his attempt to destroy the Bill by striking out the 6th section, he then moved to expunge the word Fayetteville and insert Nicholas Nall's in Moore County, which was agreed to by the friends of the Bill, as stated by General Wellborn, to appease Mr. McD's wrath. On the 3d and last reading of the Bill, *after* it was so amended by Mr. McD. as to leave out Cumberland, the *Journals show* that *he voted against it*, hence it is evident that he was opposed to the appropriation on any conditions, though it was to benefit his constituents, and at the same time not to cost them a cent of additional tax; but Mr. McD. being called on for better reasons than he had assigned in his set speech of six months preparation, and which but for the shrewd discernment of "a Voter on upper little River," would have been received hereafter with plaudits of approbation, then and not till then he commenced, Demagogue like, to make me the scape goat of his treachery. Now for the sake of argument, admit I was the author of "A Voter" &c.; would it strengthen Mr. McD's cause? No. The fact is, whether I am the author or not, he stands convicted of making assertions to be true, which he either *did not* know to be true, or *did know* to be false. There can be no distinction drawn between a *direct* false assertion and one made by insinuation, having for its object to impress a conviction of its truth—in fine, the *assertion* of a fact, not knowing it to be *true* or *false*, is to all intents and purposes a violation of truth.

What connection can exist between Mr. McDiarmid's allusions to me and his public acts in the General Assembly, it is impossible to conceive; but suppose what he alledges against me were true, would it exonerate *him* from the guilt of having acted either *knowingly* or *ignorantly* against the interest of the good people of Cumberland? Surely not. But Mr. McD., in the plenitude of his boasted popular sway, to divert the indignation of an injured and insulted community, which an investigation of his conduct would inevitably produce, sought in the perturbations of his own guilt, to barricade himself behind me, by making allusions to circumstances which never occurred, to disprove which involved a degree of *negative* testimony, in the hope thereby to screen himself from a merited conviction. That "I assured him" the information I obtained from Gen'l Wellborn "was sought for his benefit," and that, "I gave him recent assurances of my support, with the appellation of favorite candidate," let the *facts* and the *circumstances* of the case decide. If there can, in the breast of any man of rational and unbiassed mind, exist even a probability of the truth of these assertions, Mr. McD. is welcome to its benefit. It will be borne in mind, however, that I never received but the *one* letter from General Wellborn on this subject; that I never had but *one* interview with Mr. McD. on this subject; and that was, if I mistake not, a short time after March Court. I met him in the street. That he became angry with me, and so remains to this day, for giving publicity to the contents of Gen'l. Wellborn's letter, and for the freedom with which I expressed my disapprobation of his conduct at the General Assembly, are notorious and undeniable facts. It is true, Mr. McD. had been, until he forfeited my confidence, my choice representative; but from the moment I learnt the course he was pursuing in the Legislature, I withdrew from him my support. These declarations I well remember making to Mr. McD. at our meeting in the street; and well may he hope by a gross perversion of their application, to endeavor to impress a belief, that they are of recent origin.

I may on this occasion, owe an apology to myself for having taken any notice of Mr McD's allusions to me, nor should I have imposed upon myself the unpleasant task, if the mere *personal* exposure of Mr McD. alone constituted the consideration involved in the inquiry. The public good required that the truth should be unfolded, to remove the false impressions which Mr. McD. had made, and was making upon the public mind against the application of the public funds to the improvement and constructing the Market Roads of the State; that whilst men like Mr. McD. are permitted to float along the popular current of the times, exciting in the public mind, prejudices inimical to the present and future prosperity of this community and the State at large, we may in vain look forward, expecting to enjoy a more prosperous period.

JAS. SEAWELL.

July 8, 1829.

[The Editor of the Observer cheerfully complies with the call made upon him by Mr. Seawell, by stating that Mr. S. was not the writer, and we have every reason to believe not the author, of the communication signed "A Voter on Upper Little River."]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: In your paper of the 2d instant, Mr. McDiarmid has appeared in his own propria persona, in reply to "*A Voter on Upper Little River*," in justification of the vote he gave, and of the course he pursued, in relation to the Bill for opening and improving a Road from Wilkesborough to Fayetteville; but as the Gentleman has taken almost entirely new ground from that occupied when he delivered his talk to his constituents, I do not feel myself bound to follow him through all his tergiversations: I must, however, claim the use of your columns while I take a short notice of his reply.

The gentleman says, "although I cannot believe the object of the writer is to obtain information; or, that any reasons which I might assign would be satisfactory to him, yet as I recognize the right which every voter possesses, of scrutinizing the conduct of his representative," &c. &c. Why, I ask, this gratuitous assumption? What reason has he for believing "A Voter" is not open to conviction, when the truth is laid before him? The gentleman further says, 'did he not understand me then, as being opposed to the Bill, both in regard to the means to be employed in making the Road and the manner in which it was to be disposed of after it was made:" I confess I did not so understand him; I understood his objections to the Bill to be twofold, and no more, namely, the onerous burden it imposed on those residing within three miles of the road, and the insufficiency of the appropriation on the part of the State; and I appeal to those who heard him, for the correctness of my understanding of his reasons. Had the gentleman come out candidly with all his reasons, and have said he was opposed to the bill in any shape, or under any modification; had he said he thought the road would not have been worth the cost when completed, or that he thought it too great an expenditure of public money; or had he said (as is no doubt the fact) that he was opposed to improvements, both internal and intellectual, then I would have given him full credit for his candor, although I might not have yielded the same homage to his intelligence as a legislator.

The gentleman admits that the people, through whose counties the road was to pass, would have been under no obligation to him for his opposition to the bill, and that this circumstance never occurred to him. It seems then, that he took their interests into his keeping without knowing whether they wished it or not. My views of the duty of a legislator were, that his duty generally was, to promote the interest of the State in all things where the State at large was concerned, but more especially, to promote the interest of his immediate constituents.

But the Honorable Senator says he viewed the bill as intended to deceive and impose upon the people! This is certainly a serious charge upon the advocates of the bill. Does the gentleman suppose the advocates of the bill less honorable than himself? I know personally, some of the advocates of the measure, and I believe them as little capable of deceiving or misleading the people from sinister motives as the Honorable Senator from Cumberland. But the gentleman seems to think that he was the only man possessed of the sagacity to detect, and the fortitude to oppose the machinations of selfish and interested politicians, and he took it upon him to guard the interests and oppose the wishes of those who never delegated him with power, nor asked him to superintend their interest. It is for his own constituents to say whether by assuming to protect the interests of others sections of the State, and thereby neglecting theirs, he has discharged his duty as a representative.

I contend, as I think every rational man must admit, that had the road been made and terminated at the Cumberland County Line, it would have been of important advantage to the people of Cumberland, by opening the avenues of commerce; and it would have been time enough, after ascertaining the feelings of the people of his County on the subject of its further continuance, and finding them opposed to it, for the then representative to have opposed the measure.

The Hon. Senator shrewdly imagines he knows the writer of the "Voter," and accuses him of a want of good faith, &c. &c.; I can assure the gentleman he is mistaken in the man. The "Voter on Upper Little River" has never had any conversation with the Senator from Cumberland, more than to pass the ordinary salutations, since the rising of the last Legislature; nor has he ever given him assurances of his support; nor the appellation of a "*Favourite Candidate.*" The Gentleman to whom the Senator obviously alludes as the author of "A Voter," has no part nor lot in this matter.

The Senator further says, the Voter, "not content with the appointment which he already holds, was desirous of obtaining another, and having marked me out as his victim, vulture like, sought to fatten on whom he would devour," &c.; how far these remarks would be applicable to the Senator's supposed author, had he been the author, I will not presume to say—they are, however, unworthy of a reply from me; there was nothing in the remarks of "A Voter" to justify these reflections. It was not the intention of "A Voter" to bandy epithets with the Honorable Senator in the outset, nor shall any intemperance of language on *his* part, draw him from his original purpose.

A VOTER, *on Upper Little River.*

July 6, 1829.

From the Western Carolinian.

The Gold Region.—We have hitherto inadvertently omitted to mention the flattering discoveries of the precious metal which have been made the present season in this (Rowan) county. Previously, no serious attempt had been made, to ascertain whether there was any Gold in the county. Recently, however, some small particles, accidentally found, induced a search on the part of some of our enterprising citizens, and the success which attended their efforts, prompted others to make search; until there have been, up to this time, more, we should presume, than fifty gold mines opened in the county. In all that district of country south and east of Salisbury, extending from Cabarrus to Davidson, more or less gold is scattered through the ridges, and it has also been found to exist north and west of the town in the extreme part of the county, adjoining Iredell, a company from this place is working a valuable mine which promises to be extensive. At some of the mines a few miles east of us, where companies of citizens have recently commenced operations, so has been dug up so rich, that it is thought some of it will produce at the rate of 50 *dwts.* per bushel. A confident belief is entertained, that Rowan will prove as rich in her *golden treasures* as any other county in the state.

Gold has recently been found in Wilkes county, in a number of places. Many of the enterprising citizens there are buying and leasing land, for the purpose of pursuing the Mining business. We have been informed that one or more of the companies contemplate the immediate erection of machinery, for pulverising and washing the ore.

A new and very rich mine has been discovered on the plantation of Maj. Jonathan Harris, of Mecklenburg county. By the labor of four negroes, Mr. Harris realizes about a hundred dollars worth of gold daily.

In *Guilford* county, we learn that new discoveries of the precious metal are almost daily made; and gentlemen of skill and enterprise are going into the business pretty largely.

In *Lincoln*, as well as *Rutherford* counties, Gold has been found in divers places; and we learn that preparations are making to work the mines.

In Randolph, Chatham, Stokes, Rockingham, and Surry, some gold, and indications of more, have recently been discovered.

In *Mecklenburg*, new and rich veins are constantly opening, extensive machinery is continually building, and large quantities of the precious metal are daily washed out, by steam, water, and horse power.

In Anson and Montgomery, the mines continue to be worked with profit; although not as extensively in the latter county as formerly.

In *Davidson* county, a number of new mines have been opened, and machinery is erecting to work them.

Newbern, June 27.

Roanoke Inlet.—The re-opening of what was once Roanoke Inlet, is an object which has, for some years, excited considerable interest in this State, and more especially on the waters of the Albemarle. The subject is dwelt upon in the address adopted by the recent meeting at Elizabeth City. We have every wish that this great object may be accomplished. At the same time we have doubts whether such a work would survive the tremendous storms that sometimes assail our coasts. Whoever may think of undertaking this great work, would do well to give a mature consideration to the following extract from a work on Carolina, Lawson's History, written one hundred and twenty-five years ago:—

"Roanoke Inlet has ten foot water, the course of the bar is almost W. which leads you through the best of the channel. This bar, as well as the inlet often shifts by the violence of the N. E. storms, by lying exposed to those winds. Notwithstanding which, a considerable trade might be carried on, provided there was a Pilot to bring them in; for it is convenient for a large part of this Colony, whose product would very easily allow of that charge: 35 deg. 50 min."

Irish Giant.—Mr. O'Brian, from the North of Ireland, aged 34 years, who stands nearly *eight feet*, was exhibiting himself in Liverpool at the last dates. He says he is allowed to be the largest and best proportioned man ever exhibited in the United Kingdoms. No idea can be formed of his immense size without seeing him; words cannot do justice to his superior qualification. This must be true for it is given on his *own authority.* Moreover, Mr. O'Brian challenges the world, for 500 guineas, to produce a man equal to him in size and proportion.

Abraham Ponteel, a criminal in the Maryland Penitentiary, broke out by making an aperture through a wall 27 inches thick. His companion, who was more corpulent, stuck fast in the wall and had to cry out for help. He should have fasted for a week by way of preparation.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser, says "The body found on the shore at Niagara proves to be the body of a man who was buried by one of the coroners of that county about a year since." So it is not the body of Morgan.

From the Charleston Courier.

Lawson's History of Carolina.—In the introduction to some extracts from this ancient and interesting work, copied into Saturday's Courier, from the Newbern Spectator, it is stated, as probable, that there were but two copies of this scarce book, at present in existence in the United States; one of which is in the Boston Athæneum, the other in possession of the editor of the *Spectator*. This supposition, is not, however, correct, as a still earlier edition of the same work, has been brought to our notice, in the Charleston Library—it was printed in London, in the year 1709, and is entitled—"A New Voyage to Carolina; containing the Exact Description and Natural History of that Country: Together with the Present State thereof. And a Journal of a Thousand Miles, Travelled through several Nations of Indians. Giving a particular Account of their Customs, Manners, &c. By John Lawson, Gent. Surveyor-General of North Carolina. London: printed in the year 1709." On a blank page of this work, in the hand writing of the late venerable librarian, Mr. Davidson, we find the following extract from Catesby's Natural History, giving some particulars of the awful death of the historian, Mr. Lawson:

"Mr. Lawson, in his account of Carolina, printed anno. 1714, has given a curious sketch of the natural dispositions, customs, &c. of the savages. As I had the same opportunity of testing that author's account as he had in writing it, I shall take the liberty to select from him what is most material, which otherwise I could not have omitted from my own observation. I cannot but here lament the hard fate of this inquisitive traveller, who, though partial in his favorable opinion of these barbarians, died by their bloody hands for they roasted him alive, in revenge for injuries they pretended to have received from him."

As we have it now in our power to refer to the work itself, we shall avail ourselves of the privilege, by making some further extracts from it.

From the Newbern Spectator.

In Bricknell's Book (1737) is given the following account of the *towns* of North Carolina:

"The next thing to be considered, is the Towns and their beautiful situation. And first *Edentown* is the largest, consisting of about sixty houses, and has been the seat of the Governors for many years, and is pleasantly seated on a Creek on the North side of *Roanoke* River: where you have a delightful prospect of the said River.

"*Bath Town*, is the second considerable Town in this Province, and is most delightfully seated on a Creek on the North side of *Pamtico* River, with the same beautiful advantages of the former: Its navigation is much better, being the most considerable and commodious for trade in this Province, except *Cape Fear*.

"*Newbern* is situated on the South side of *Neus* River, with a pleasant prospect of that River: This Town has but a few houses or inhabitants in it at present.

"*Handcock* Town is seated on a North-west branch of *Neus* River, being about two hundred miles from the mouth of that River, and is scarce worth taking notice of, only for its being formerly an *Indian* Town, and where they had a fort in time of war.

"*Beaufort* Town stands on the North side of *Newport* River, its prospect being as pleasant as any of the former: It is small, and thinly inhabited.

"*Brunswick* Town, is most delightfully seated, on the South side of that noble River *Cape Fear;* and no doubt but it will be very considerable in a short time, by its great trade, the number of merchants, and rich planters, that are settled upon its Banks, within these few years.

"The streets in these Towns are as level as a Bowling-Green, there being no manner of pavement to be met with over all this Province."

It was mentioned in the newspapers lately, that an earthern crucible had been dug up in one of our gold mines; and it was remarked that it afforded evidence of the mines having formerly been known to the aborigines. According with this remark, we find the following passage in Lawson's History: "As for mines of silver, and other metals, we are satisfied we have enow, and those very rich, in Carolina and its adjacent parts, some of which the Indians are acquainted withal. But they say if we should discover these minerals to the English, they would settle at or near these mountains and bereave us of the best hunting quarters we have."—*Ib.*

We take the following article from the Niagara Upper Canada, Herald, of June 18, just as it stands. A gentleman from Niagara informs us, that there are circumstances connected with the finding of the body, that do away the belief, in a great measure, that it is the body of Morgan.

Buffalo Jour.

The remains of Morgan found.—We have just been informed, in a manner to leave no doubt upon our minds that the body of William Morgan, so long the subject of newspaper and legal investigation in the state of New York, has been found in the sand on the beach near Fort Niagara, by some soldiers of that garrison. What more strongly forces the conviction that it is the body of the ill-fated Morgan, is, that some heavy weights were found fastened to his remains by a rope. An inquest is to be held this day upon the body, the result of which is anxiously looked for.

Sudden Death.—A coloured woman, recently from N. York, in the employ of Mr. F. Diffendeffer of Baltimore, died suddenly on Thursday last while standing at a table ironing clothes. An inquest was held over the body, during which the body was opened by a physician who had been called in. It appeared that the deceased had been in the habit of *tight lacing* to such a degree as to force the liver from its natural seat. The more immediate cause of her death was the rupture of a blood vessel near the heart.

Baltimore American.

Washington, 30th June, 1829.

"The arrival of Purser Hambleton, from Pensacola, has been announced in the papers of Norfolk, and of this place. His presence here was required for the explanation of one of the operations of Dr. Watkins. He was sworn to the Grand Jury yesterday, and the result of his examination is the ninth indictment of the late 4th Auditor.

"It is apprehended, by those informed of the matter of Mr. Hambleton's testimony with that of Mr. Southard's, that the chace is nearly over, and the fox caught.

"Some inquiry of the causes of the removal of the late collector, at Alexandria, having been made, without a direct answer, I take this occasion to say, that he, too, is a reported defaulter, to the amount of three or four thousand dollars! If the people will only wait for the proper time, they will soon be put into the possession of such information as will fully vindicate the great revolution they have effected, and shew to the world they have not been mistaken in old Hickory."

We learn by a letter from Lexington, that the trial of young Wickliffe for the murder of Mr. Benning, late editor of the Kentucky Gazette, was to take place on the 30th ult. Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, and R. H. Chinn appear in his defence.

The Philadelphia Aurora states that "the Bank of Pennsylvania has agreed to make a temporary loan to the State of Pennsylvania of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, which, in addition to the one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars already lent, will make an aggregate of $400,000. This, with other small loans which no doubt may be obtained, will enable the Canal Commissioners to continue operations upon the public works until a permanent loan be obtained, or decesive measures taken by the Legislature in relation to it."

The same paper states that on Wednesday the Bank of the United States paid in that city, to holders of certificates of U. States stock three millions three hundred thousand dollars.

The report of the theological discussion at Cincinnati, between Messrs. Campbell and Owen, taken down by a competent stenographer, has been purchased by the former gentleman, and will be published. The work will be handsomely printed in one volume duodecimo, containing 600 pages, at $1 50, boards, or $2, bound.

An Anti-Masonic Convention was held on the 25th instant at the capital of the State of Pennsylvania. Thirteen counties are said to have been represented. The Convention unanimously nominated J. Ritner, Esquire, a candidate for the office of Governor, in opposition to G. Wolf, Esq.

The New York Truth Teller furnishes the following information:

"It would seem by accounts from Rome, that the new Pope is daily becoming more popular. He has manifested a disposition to exercise his high power on the most liberal and tolerant principles. He has annulled all privations and prohibitions, and has restored the Hebrews, as well as Christians of every denomination, to the full enjoyment of all their former privileges. This liberality on the part of his Holiness, was appreciated with due respect and veneration, and gave birth to feelings of the most lively joy among the inhabitants of Rome."

The Stonington Telegraph states, that on Monday, about two o'clock, *Charles Heaton*, a seaman lately arrived in the schr. Penguin from the South Sea, was drowned near the mouth of the harbor, by the upsetting of a sail boat, in which he was proceeding to New London. Heaton was a native of Yorkshire, England. When he arrived last week, he found a letter announcing that an estate of £30,000 had been bequeathed him by a deceased relative.

Liverpool Consulate.—The New York Commercial, of Wednesday afternoon, states that Mr. Francis B. Ogden sailed that morning in the ship Canada, to supersede Mr. Maury in the Consulate of Liverpool.

A Good Wish.—The editor of the Democratic Press wishes Mr. Clay "health and happiness in the bosom of his family, until his country shall call him forth to do honour to her highest station." This is certainly a very friendly wish. It even exceeds the Spanish expression, may you live a thousand years. If he enjoy health and happiness until he fills the Presidential chair, he will, we think, put Methuselah very much in the rear of him in point of age.

—— *Balt. Rep.*

Great alarm was created a few days since, among the depositors in the Saving Fund Bank in Philadelphia, by an idle fellow in the market, asking a poor woman, who he knew was a depositor in the Bank, whether she heard that the Saving Fund Society was broke? and then leaving her to the working of her fears. The failure of the society was soon currently reported through the city, and produced so much excitement, that the Auditors of the institution deemed it necessary to publish a statement of its condition—which it is needless to say, triumphantly refutes the tale.

The amount of funds, including $88,172 03 interest to the credit of depositors, is $772,023 22, nearly the whole of which is vested in Mortgages, United States, State, and City Stocks.

Expedition.—The Cleaveland Herald states that by the Eclipse line of stages, (owned by Messrs. Thorp and Sprague of Albany, J. Parker, of Utica, and E. Sherwood,) a merchant arrived at Cleaveland in three days and a half from the city of New York, a distance of about *five hundred and eighty* miles.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1829.

JAMES SEAWELL, Esq. having been solicited by a number of the citizens of the county of Cumberland to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly of this State, has consented to serve, if elected.

Cumberland cty., July 3d, 1829.

☞ Our readers in this County and this Congressional District, are referred to the head *Communications*, on the preceding page, for several very interesting articles.

The late Anniversary was celebrated in this town with the usual demonstrations of respect for the great and glorious occasion, except that there was no public dinner. If the omission of a public dinner is to be regretted at any time, it surely is not in these *hard times*, and we consider it quite creditable to the town, that so little encouragement was given to the attempt which the Committee felt it their duty to make, to get up a dinner.

The day was ushered in, as usual, by the ringing of bells, the discharge of artillery, and raising of the National Flag. At the appointed hour, the procession, as formed by the Marshals of the Day, John MacRae and Charles B. Jones, Esqrs., moved from the Court House Square to the Presbyterian Church, where many ladies and gentlemen had already assembled. When all were seated, a strong choir sung an appropriate Hymn, the Rev. Mr. Benedict prayed, and the choir sung "Strike the Cymbol." Judge Potter then, after some pertinent remarks in defence of the custom of annually reading the Declaration of Independence, read that sacred instrument in a forcible and impressive manner. Dr. James H. Dickson then delivered an Oration, which is on all hands conceded to be a chaste, elegant, and patriotic production. It was heard with deep attention and admiration by the large assemblage. The Committee of Arrangement have solicited a copy for publication, but, we regret to state, the request has not been acceded to.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hoskins, and Music from the band, concluded the services at the Church. The public celebration of the day was concluded by the parading of the military through the principal streets, and firing of national salutes. We were glad to see that the fine military corps which have been so long and so justly the boast of our town, fully maintained their high reputation, and had lost nothing in numbers. Long may they flourish.

At Raleigh, the Declaration was read by Dr. Fabius J. Haywood, and an Oration delivered by Weston R. Gales, Esq. A Dinner was provided at the Eagle Hotel, at which Gov. Owen presided, assisted by Gen. James Iredell; and at which the Judges of the Supreme Court were present as guests. After the regular Toasts, the following among other Volunteers were drunk:

By the President. Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

By the Vice President. The Union of the States; safe from open assaults, it can only be destroyed by undermining the principles on which it is founded.

By Judge Hall. Virtue and Science, the side arms of Liberty.

By Judge Toomer. The Constitution of the United States, ably expounded and wisely administered.

By Willis Alston of Halifax. The people of N. Carolina—may every department of the Government acknowledge them as the only sovereign.

By Col. Robards. North Carolina: the first to assert our Independence, she will always be ready to defend it.

By William Boylan. Martin Van Buren, the able and patriotic Statesman.

By J. Gales. Enlightened Public Opinion—the surest safeguard of Free Government.

By Henry M. Miller. The agricultural interest—in peace and in war the *sine qua non*—May it not be overlooked in our over zeal to protect other interests.

By Alexander J. Lawrence. President Jackson—May his administration be such as to fulfil the expectations of his friends, and disappoint the predictions of his enemies.

By George Mordecai. Henry Clay, the enlightened Statesman—the distinguished Patriot. The sun sets in the West but to reappear on the morrow with the more refulgent splendor.

By Weston R. Gales. David L. Swain—our native talent, like our native gold, is above the common standard of the Country.

By Gen. Iredell. John C. Calhoun, Carolina's favorite son—the man of genius, the scholar, the pure patriot and accomplished statesman.

By William Boylan. The memory of Timothy Pickering.

Trade of Fayetteville.—We have been politely furnished by a merchant of this town, who has taken pains to make it perfectly accurate, with the following statement of the Exports from this place, of some of the principal articles of produce, for one year ending June 1st, 1829:—

Bales of Cotton,	17,073	
Do. now in store,	2,260	
		19,333
Bushels of Wheat,		52,022
Barrels of Flour,		16,959
Casks of Seed,		2,496
Hhds. of Tobacco,		370

No certain statement of the importations could, from the nature of the articles, be obtained, except that of Salt (besides the unusually large quantity on hand on the 1st June, 1828,) 63,948 bushels have been imported.

From the above statement, it is very evident, that the last season has been one of uncommonly extensive business. For several years past, little, comparatively speaking, has been shipped from here except Cotton; and that never before, we believe, reached the above amount of bales. This year we have to add 52,000 bushels of Wheat, and nearly 17,000 barrels of Flour, worth about $130,000, which may be considered as a clear gain to the State; for instead of having had surplus Wheat and Flour heretofore, it is a fact, that for several years past, more or less of Flour has actually been imported.

The new crop of Wheat can hardly be said to be in the market yet, very little having arrived, and what price it will settle down at, cannot of course be ascertained. Should it be fair, the crop being a medium one, as we understand it is, it will be another prosperous year for North Carolina.

Exports of Charleston.—We have been favored with a statement of the exports of Cotton and Rice from the port of Charleston during the past season, including the month of June, from which it appears that there has been a very large increase of the former article over the year previous. The exports of cotton for this season have amounted to 224,600 bales, and there are 16,741 bales in port; while the exports of the year previous, amounted to only 127,667. We learn that there has been an increased export from the port of Savannah also, to what extent we know not. These facts are not cheering. While the Manufacturers of Europe are in great distress, and the consumption is evidently not increasing, there can be no reasonable expectation of an increase of price of this article. We should be sincerely glad to see more of our planters turning their attention to some other object of culture, as it is too evident that this is overdone. We would again call their attention to the Vine, the Silk Worm, and the growing of Wool, as offering each a prospect of profitable investment of capital and employment of labour. And we do sincerely hope that circumstances will awaken the farmers of N. C. to a consideration of the subject. If we thought they can be content with the price they now get for their cotton, or there was a probability of a rise of that price, we should not urge it upon them. They are the judges whether or not that probability exists.

The exports of Rice from Charleston the past season have been 139,291 tierces; season previous, 144,221.

Dr. William A. Craig, of Orange county, is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Orange district. There are therefore four Candidates, Gen. Barringer, the late Representative, Dr. Craig, Messrs. Palmer and Boyle.

Governor Owen has left the seat of Government on a visit to his farm in Bladen. He is not expected to return till after the meeting of the Board for Internal Improvement to be held at Wilmington on the 21st inst.

Ral. Reg.

Supreme Court.—Hamilton Graham of Newbern, has received a County Court Licence.

Cold water Celebration.—We understand that it is contemplated by a party of gentlemen in this city to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence by a Dinner, at which all intoxicating liquors are to be excluded.—*Raleigh Star.*

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Cure for the Consumption.—Messrs. Editors—I have heard that a simple vegetable preparation has been lately discovered to possess qualities highly beneficial in cases of consumption; and have been assured, on very respectable authority, that in a number of marked cases to which it has been applied, it has proved effectual in removing the disease, particularly in its first stages. The discoverer is Mr. Hadlock, of Fayetteville, N. C. who has been very successful in its application. Very satisfactory testimonials in its favor, it is believed, can be seen from persons who have derived benefit from it in this city; and those obtained from the South are most respectable.

The President.—We can now state with certainty that the President of the United States will make his intended visit to Fortress Monroe on Thursday next, in the steam packet Potomac. He will be accompanied by the Secretary of War, the Post Master General, and the Commanding General of the Army, Major Gen. Macomb.

Norfolk Herald.

Attempt to assassinate Com. Porter.—The New Orleans Argus of 13th June, contains the following account of a diabolical attempt by a Banditti in Mexico, to assassinate Com. Porter. It will be seen that our countryman, the hero of Valparaiso, still maintains his chivalric intrepidity, which no odds in his combatants ever daunted.

"Capt. Miner, of the Lavinia, reports, that an attempt had been made to assassinate Com. Porter. He had been ordered to the city of Mexico, and on his way thither, in company with a gentleman from New York and attended by two servants, when about forty leagues from Vera Cruz, he was attacked by a party of nine horsemen: two of whom had advanced to within a short distance of him, when he turned and discovered their intentions—he instantly wheeled and shot one of them, who turned out to be the leader; drew his sword, and struck off the hand of the other who had engaged him. The rest seeing their leader fall, fled. The chief of the band, it is said, is the very man from whom the Commodore procured horses for his journey."

Artificial Saratoga Water.—George W. Carpenter, No. 301 Market-st. Philadelphia, having by chemical analysis, ascertained the true proportion of saline ingredients contained in Saratoga water, has undertaken to manufacture them for the use of invalids. They are prepared in powders, put up in boxes, and when taken are to be dissolved in a suitable quantity of common water.

Naval.—We are glad to be assured, on the authority of the Democratic Press, that Capt. Biddle is ordered to the command of the Mediterranean squadron. The Gazette, of this city, stated a day or two ago (erroneously, it would seem,) that Capt. Barron, in the new ship Ohio, was to have this command.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Burning out a Schoolmaster.—The inhabitants of a district in Massachusetts having some dispute relative to a teacher, some of them set fire to and burned down the school house.

Mr. Rives, Minister to France, has been for some days past in this city, preparing for his departure abroad.—*Nat. Int.*

The following anecdote is related of the late Governor of Kentucky, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary War and a man of most approved courage.

An individual who conceived himself insulted by the Gen. informed him of his determination to challenge him. "You are perfectly welcome," coolly replied the latter, "but I will not fight you." "If you do not, I will *post* you as a coward."—"You will then" replied the Gen. "post yourself as a d——d liar, for nobody will believe you."

Nashville, June 16.

Another Steam Boat Lost.—The Steamboat Montgomery, belonging, as we understand, to Mr. Benj. F. West, of New Orleans, ran upon a snag in the Cumberland river a few miles above the mouth, on Wednesday 10th instant, and sunk instantly. Her cargo, destined for this place, and the boat herself, are said to be both totally lost. The boat was insured to the full amount of her estimated value.

Patch, the jumper.—Samuel Patch, of jumping memory, advertises in the New York Sentinel, that he will leap from a stage 20 or 30 feet higher than the Little Falls, Essex county, making in the whole distance of 70 or 80 feet, on the 4th of July next.

At the sale of pews in the First Baptist Church in Hanover street, Boston, lately, the number of pews sold were 101, producing the sum of $21,960; the whole number of pews were 138, leaving 37 unsold, and appraised at $6,050.

From the Western Carolinian.

The Harvest.—A majority of the Farmers in this section of the country have harvested their crops of *Rye* and *Wheat:* the former is tolerably good; but the latter turns out as was feared, *not half an average crop:* the long spell of wet weather during the period when the ear (or head) should have "filled," ruined the wheat: the grain was either blasted, or rotted. Bearded wheat has succeeded this year much better than other kinds.

Corn and *Cotton* look well; and of *Oats*, present appearances promise an abundant crop.

The *Wheat* crops in Caswell county are good; a crop of 800 bushels was sold in Milton at 80 cents per bushel: so says the Milton Gazette. The crops of wheat in Virginia and Georgia are represented as very good.

From the Richmond Whig of 26th ult.

NEW WHEAT:—A few contracts have been made in this city, for the purchase of wheat, at something less than $1 25. Looking at the acknowledged scarcity in France and England, and the *possibility* of a market, ers of the west of Europe engaging war which rages in the eastern parts Continent, we do not think that mi ought to hesitate in opening the market at that sum.

The James River and neighboring highland crop is represented as unusually large and fine, from one end of the river to the other. So is the valley crop. In all other parts of the state it is said to be fully an average crop, if not rather above it. Getting into market sooner than any other growers of wheat, the Virginia Farmers have an advantage which they ought to turn to more profit by raising as much forward wheat as possible.

Sump St

DIED,

Suddenly, on Sunday morning last, at Flea Hill, in this county, Mr. DANIEL MURPHEY, aged about 40 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED, on Monday last, I. Blake Jr's. Boat John Parker, with Cotton for T. J. Curtis and John M. Dobbin, Flour for Geo. McNeill and Sam'l. T. Hawley, and goods for John Lippitt and J. McK. Strong, Oats for H. G. Nelson, Furniture for James Gillespie of Brunswick County and Flour &c. for W. R. Hall of ditto.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to July 1, Brigs New Hanover from New York, Fisher from Port-au-Prince, Deborah from Boston, Enterprize from Philadelphia. Schooners Antelope from Philadelphia, Hussar from New York.

CLEARED, Brigs Deborah for Surinam, Sarah Lee for Bristol, Busy for Martinique.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¾. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 50 a 55. Flour, $4 a $5, 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $8½ prime $10½ Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, new $1.

U. S. Bank Notes to 1½ per cent. premium. Cape Fear do.

Furniture Sale.

ON Friday July 10, on the Second Floor of the Auction Store, will be sold a large collection of

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN

Furniture, Crockery & Glassware.

Among which are Dinner and Card Tables, Bed and Bedsteads, Book Case, and Bureau, Chairs &c.

By order of the Trustee,

WILLKINGS & Co. *Auct'rs.*

July 9. 31-1t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having duly qualified at March Term of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of his father, John Norman, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said deceased to make payment; and also gives notice to the creditors of the deceased to present their claims within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

ROBERT NORMAN, Adm'r.

July 6, 1829. 31-3w.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DULCE! DULCE DOMUM!

Home, a theme replete with pleasure;
There the purest joys we know:
The greatest of all earthly treasure,
While we journey here below.

Let the soldier, vain of glory;
Prompted by ambition's call:
Die that he may live in story;
I envy not his honoured fall.

Far from home the merchant wanders,
To increase his heaps of gold:
But the bliss of sacred friendship,
Never can be bought or sold.

Let me enjoy the snug plantation;
Far removed from noise and care:
The city's din and recreation,
With such a scene will not compare.

But if vainly to enslave us,
Any haughty tyrant try:
They'll find while liberty attends us,
Sooner than submit, we die.

Home! a theme replete with pleasure;
There the purest joys we know:
The greatest of all earthly treasure;
While we journey here below.

G. W. B.

Morganville, N. C.

HOPE.

What is Hope! the beauteous sun,
Which colours all it shines upon;
The beacon of life's dreary sea,
The star of immortality!
Fountain of feelings young and warm:
A day-beam bursting through the storm:
A tone of melody, whose birth
Is, oh! too sweet—too pure for earth!
A *blossom* of that radiant tree
Whose *fruit* the angels only see!
A beauty and a charm, whose power
Is seen—enjoyed—confessed—each hour!
A portion of that world to come,
When earth and ocean meet the last o'erwhelming doom.

Swain.

$100 Reward.

ABSCONDED from my Plantation on McGirth's Swamp, in Sumter District, So. Ca on the 14th inst, my negro man servant AMOS, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a black complexion, and remarkably intelligent; very decently clad, in fashionable clothes; had on when he eloped a black fur hat. Amos is somewhat bow-legged, and a little grey headed, and having lately made application to purchase his freedom, and having a number of free acquaintances in Charleston, I am of opinion that he will endeavor to force his passage there, and from thence to procure a free pass if possible, or perhaps an underhanded passage to some northern free state, and therefore I forwarn all Captains or Masters of vessels not to be instrumental in his escape. Amos took away with him a considerable amount in cash, four or five hundred dollars, it is believed.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Amos, without the limits of the state; one half of the amount of the above if taken within the state, and one fifth of the amount of the above, if taken within this District, and lodged in the Jail in either of the above places, so that I get him.

LADSON L. FRASER.

Anderson, (S. C.) June 8, 1829. 30-9w.

State of North Carolina.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

Isham Wilson and others vs. Joel Wilson. } *Petition for the Division of the Real Estate of Shadrack Wilson, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court that Joel Wilson, a legatee of Shadrack Wilson, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That notice be published six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, requiring the said Joel Wilson to appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Sampson county, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk of said Court, the third Monday in May, A. D* 1829.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.

30-6w.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

James Fry, vs. Edward Fry. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land, &c.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case is out of the State; *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless said Defendant appear at our next Court to be holden on the third Monday in August next, at the Court House in Carthage, and plead or demur, final judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the Plaintiff's demand and costs.

CORN'S DOWD, Clk.

May 29, 1829. 26-6w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.

May 28, 1829, 25tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 10, 1829.

For Sale,

Complete UNIFORM of the Independent Company. Apply at this Office.

June 11, 1829.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, HUGH McLAURIN, } Trustees.

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Shocco Springs,

WARREN COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visiters. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visiters as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz: $1 per day for each grown person; $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children and servants *half price*. For horses, $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 28, 1829. 27 8w

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY, Spring Term, 1829.

The President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, vs. Samuel P. Ashe, A. L. Gomez, G. T. Hearsey, Solomon J. Isaacs. and William Hooper and James H. Hooper, heirs at law of Thomas C. Hooper, dec'd.

THIS Bill is filed by Complainants to foreclose a mortgage executed to them by Samuel P. Ashe, in August 1821, conveying to them a certain Lot situate in Fayetteville, at the foot of Hay Mount, on the north side of Hay street, on which stands a three story brick house, where the said Ashe formerly lived; and a Plantation on the Wilmington road, 2 miles below Fayetteville, called Spring Hill, joining Broadfoot's lands,—for the purpose of having the same sold and the money applied to the payment of the mortgage debt. And it appearing to the Court that Samuel P. Ashe had afterwards conveyed the first mentioned tract to one George T. Hearsey, who conveyed the same to Aaron L. Gomez, who assigned the same to Solomon J. Isaacs. And that the said Ashe, Gomez, and Isaacs are not inhabitants of this State; *It is therefore ordered*, That unless they plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, on or before the next Term of this Court, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Test, WILLIAM F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

27-6w.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting. She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

New Cheap FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black. Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs,
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortmen complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 13tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

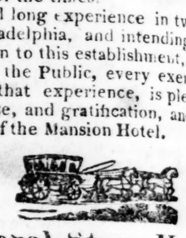
L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.



General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from this Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Route to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as regards Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the different Steam Boats leaving that place for the North or Richmond. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,

C. & P. MALLETT.

Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a general assortment of Books and Stationary, which he will sell hereafter CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, May 13, 1829.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of *NEW STYLE*

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22-tf

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

March 18, 1829. 15

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.